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## ITALY.

*Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Smallpox in Naples—Status of cholera in Russia—Cholera on steamship Saxon Briton at Helsingfors from St. Petersburg—Smallpox in Italy.*

Assistant Surgeon Wollenberg reports, September 21:

*Vessels inspected at Naples week ended September 19.*

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 15	Admiral Olry.....	San Francisco .....			
15	Roma .....	New York .....	255	70	420
15	Canopic .....	Boston .....	445	150	680
15	Sannio .....	New York .....	368	90	530
16	Pannonia .....	do .....			
	Total .....		1,068	310	1,630

*Rejections recommended.*

Date.	Name of ship.	Tra-choma.	Favus.	Sus-pected tra-choma.	Sus-pected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Sept. 15	Roma .....	3		2			5
15	Canopic .....	5		4			9
15	Sannio .....	19	1	3		1	24
	Total .....	27	1	9		1	38

SMALLPOX IN NAPLES.

During the week ended September 20, 5 cases of smallpox, with 1 death, were reported at the health office of the city of Naples. In the suburb of Piscinola there were reported 11 cases, with 1 death. From the date of the introduction of the disease, June 13, 1908, to the present, the total number of cases in the municipality of Naples has been 112, with 10 deaths.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The alarming situation in St. Petersburg continues. The Neva is contaminated. Most cases now occur in the old quarter of the city, near the royal palace. A number of cases have been reported along the railroad to Finland. The cases at the hospitals are only part of the number which occur daily. The house from which the first case was taken is still contributing victims, its total now being fifteen.

Police stations have physicians on hand at all hours. Public conveyances are used as ambulances, and are ready at principal street corners. Schools, poorhouses, and other public institutions have been converted into hospitals; but still the supply of physicians, nurses, hospital accommodations, ambulances, and so forth, is insufficient.

Eating fresh fruit is prohibited, and restaurants and public shops are daily inspected. The dead are covered with chloride of lime and buried in trenches.

The Red Cross Society is coming to the aid of the authorities and has decided to open depots in 8 districts for free distribution of food, tea, boiled water, and warm clothing. Disinfection rooms, hospital materials, and 56 nurses are placed at the disposal of the authorities.

The laboring classes of St. Petersburg, constituting about three-fifths of the population, do not comply with the sanitary regulations, nor will most of them submit to preventive inoculations. Even a physician connected with one of the hospitals has been heavily fined for keeping his home in an unsanitary condition. Hundreds of cases are, undoubtedly, not reported.

September 15, there were reported 250 cases with 65 deaths; September 16, 250 cases with 70 deaths; September 17, 308 cases with 115 deaths; September 18, 395 cases with 126 deaths; September 19, 340 cases with 128 deaths. Total number to noon September 19, 2,018 cases, with 620 deaths. At Kronstadt many cases of cholera are occurring among the soldiers. St. Petersburg, Kieff, Ekaterinoslov, and Tashkend have been officially declared to be infected with cholera.

September 17 there arrived at Helsingfors, from St. Petersburg, the British steamship *Saxon Briton*, with 10 cases of cholera aboard. The ship was removed to Trangund for disinfection, and several cases have been taken ashore for treatment.

#### MALTA.

A notice has been issued declaring Arabia (excepting Perim and Aden), Rastov, Tagonrog, Novorossisk, Batoom, Theodosia, and Kertch as cholera infected.

#### SMALLPOX IN ITALY.

Week ended September 13—Smallpox—Cases: Naples 2, San Pietro a Patierno (Naples) 2; Marsico Nuovo (Potenza) 1.

#### JAPAN.

*Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Cholera in Moji—Summary of cholera in Japan since January 1—Plague in vicinity of Kobe—Plague on steamship Itsukushima Maru from Peru.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, September 7:

Bills of health were issued during the two weeks ended September 5 to six vessels, with an aggregate personnel of 76 saloon and 127 steerage passengers and 465 members of crews. One of these vessels was fumigated in part.

All the steerage passengers and members of crews embarking were bathed and their effects were disinfected. During the month ended August 30, 125 steerage and 133 members of crews with 476 pieces of baggage were so treated. During the same month 138 would-be passengers for the United States or possessions were examined with reference to their freedom from diseases contemplated in the immigration